

Title	Studies on molten salt thermocells
Sub Title	
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Publisher	慶應義塾大学藤原記念工学部
Publication year	1967
Jtitle	Proceedings of the Fujihara Memorial Faculty of Engineering Keio University (慶應義塾大学藤原記念工学部研究報告). Vol.20, No.81 (1967. ) ,p.246(70)- 246(70)
JaLC DOI	
Abstract	
Notes	Summaries of Doctor and Master Theses
Genre	Departmental Bulletin Paper
URL	<a href="https://koara.lib.keio.ac.jp/xoonips/modules/xoonips/detail.php?koara_id=KO50001004-00200081-0070">https://koara.lib.keio.ac.jp/xoonips/modules/xoonips/detail.php?koara_id=KO50001004-00200081-0070</a>

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## Studies on Molten Salt Thermocells

Haruo NAGAI\*

Initial thermoelectric powers in the systems  $(T_1)\text{Ag}/\text{AgCl}\cdot\text{LiCl}\cdot\text{KCl}$ (eutectic composition)/ $\text{Ag}(T_2)$ , and  $(T_1)\text{Ni}/\text{NiCl}_2\cdot\text{LiCl}\cdot\text{KCl}$ (eutectic composition)/ $\text{Ni}(T_2)$  were measured and the results were discussed. The contents of  $\text{AgCl}$  and  $\text{NiCl}_2$  in the melts were 0.01~0.2 mole fraction and temperature differences were changed from  $10^\circ$  to  $120^\circ\text{C}$ , keeping average temperature near  $500^\circ\text{C}$ .

In these conditions, the initial thermoelectric powers of the cell were proportional to the temperature differences, and hotter electrode was always anode. The effect of composition was large.

By estimating entropy of  $\text{Ag}^+$  and  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$  in the melts, it was possible to calculate the temperature coefficients of electrode potentials of each electrode, and after this, it was found that the thermoelectric powers are mostly due to the temperature change of electrode potentials and contribution of initial thermal diffusion potentials are small.

In order to see the effect of addition substance which has no effect on the cell reaction,  $\text{PbCl}_2$  was tried, the content being 5 mole %.

Using these results, the difference of initial thermal diffusion potentials between the systems,  $\text{PbCl}_2$  (5 mole%) $\cdot\text{LiCl}\cdot\text{KCl}$  (eutectic composition) and pure  $\text{LiCl}\cdot\text{KCl}$ (eutectic composition), was estimated. In this estimation, the data of the change of mixing entropy of  $\text{Ag}^+$  and  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$  in the case of containing 5 mole %  $\text{PbCl}_2$  which were obtained experimentally, were used.

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